

Democratic Union State Ticket

Election Tuesday, October 11.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATTON,
OF Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Davies County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. BORD,
OF Decatur County.

FOR REPROVER OF SUPREME COURT,
MICHAEL G. KERR,
OF Floyd County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District—JOHN LAW.
2d "—JAMES A. CRAVENS.
3d "—HENRY W. HARRINGTON.
4th "—WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.
5th "—EDMUND JOHNSON.
6th "—ALEXANDER B. CONDUITT.
7th "—DANIEL W. VOORHEES.
8th "—JOHN PETTIE.
9th "—DAVID TURPIN.
10th "—JOSEPH C. EDGERTON.
11th "—JAMES F. McDOWELL.

Monroe County.

The Democracy of this county assembled in Convention at Bloomington, on Saturday last. It was largely attended and its action was harmonious. Every township in the county was fully represented. SAMUEL S. BUCKING, Esq., was nominated for Representative and he has consented to make the race. Such men as he are needed in the public councils at the present time. Mr. BUCKING will be elected.

Seventh District.

We learn from the Seventh Congressional District that "YOUNGERS" is "doing up" the Republican organization in fine style. His meetings are large and enthusiastic, and the people turn out to hear him by thousands. Since J. A. WATSON backed down from the race in that District, the whole thing looks like a jug handle—one sided. WATSON, however, would have been defeated just as easily as SCOTT will be, who is really an abler man than the Ex-Governor.

SCOTT's meetings are said to be very slimly attended, and one hundred men would cover any audience he addressed up to Saturday last. The whole thing of Republicanism seems to be "played out" as badly as the Constitution is in Massachusetts or other New England States. Mr. SCOTT was the head of the Know Nothings in 1844 when he did into Congress, but he is now willing to let all the Germans and Irish support him that will disgrace their manhood by voting for him. The dark lantern won't do this time.

"A Small Cannon Spiked."

The Journal, in referring to the tax bill, says, "that no Democratic member from this State voted against it." The Democratic members from this State voted for all the men and all the money that the Administration asked for to prosecute the war and for every appropriation for the support and increase of the army and navy. Yet in the face of these facts the Republican papers and speakers in this State are assailing Messrs. VOORHEES and LAW for voting against supplies and against the Republican tax bill for raising a revenue. But the Republican central organ asserts "that no Democratic member from this State voted against it." Upon the evidence of the Journal, is not "a small cannon spiked?" The Journal counsels that Messrs. HOLMAN and CRAVENS voted for every measure, for every financial measure, and for every appropriation for the support of the Army and Navy, proposed by the ruling party. Yet it assails them while it professes no partisanship—when it declares that it is the duty of every man to sink the partisan in the patriot. It should be in its declarations, the Journal and the so-called "Union" party it represents, should give Messrs. HOLMAN and CRAVENS a hearty support. But their opposition to them is just as bitter, just as relentless, as it is to Messrs. LAW and VOORHEES and for no other reason than they are Democrats—that in their opinion loyalty to the Government does not demand of them, or of any citizen, a surrender of their political principles.

Object of the Recent Rebel Movements.

The news comes that "Louisville is the Potomac." If the object of the recent rebel movements was the invasion of the Northern States it has proved a failure. They have been forced from Maryland back to Virginia, and in Kentucky neither KIRBY SMITH or BRAGG's divisions have been nearer than forty miles to either Louisville or Cincinnati. But if the advance into Maryland and Kentucky were great forwarding expeditions to obtain food and munitions of war, the rebel army in that regard have been eminently successful. From Porter's division and his points of supply, and from Harper's Ferry, they captured an immense amount of Government property. Just the articles they wanted. So in Kentucky, the surrenders at Richmond and Munfordsville gave them a large supply of artillery, small arms, tents, and equipment of all kinds and of the best quality. Besides that they captured from eight to ten thousand prisoners, adding to the large balance against us in that line. And from the rich regions of Central and Southern Kentucky they must have obtained large supplies of food, and perhaps clothing and shoes, which they so much need. The preparations for defending Louisville and Cincinnati have also cost the Government and people an enormous sum. These advantages to the rebels may be in the end dear bought, if wise councils prevail, and if our National embarrassments are not increased by the unfeeling and unwise emancipation proclamation of the President.

The Door Open.

To check for the moment the indignation of the people aroused against the unparalleled and astounding frauds then and since perpetrated upon the Treasury by corrupt contractors, on the 24 day of May last an act was passed providing for the punishment of that organized band of public plunderers. Mr. Senator SIMMONS' clause of the Republican party fifteen days afterwards secured the passage of the following act, which on the same day was duly approved by "Honest Abe."

"Be it enacted, That the operation of the act entitled, 'An act to provide and punish frauds on the part of officers entrusted with making contracts for the Government,' approved June 21, 1862, be and the same is hereby suspended until the first Monday of January, 1863."—U. S. Stat. at Large, Cong. Rep. p. 460.

Under this "indulgence" Senator SIMMONS received his bonus of fifty thousand dollars, and the public plunderers were so substantially by law authorized to continue their robberies upon the public treasury.

In all the legislation of the country no instance

can be cited so grossly in violation of justice. It is in brief the act of declaring by solemn enactment fraud and theft legal and proper. If the law punishing the offense was just, why suspend it? If wrong and unjust, why not repeal it? In its suspension the title should have read "an act to legalize the frauds and thefts of Republican contractors upon the public treasury," and yet, under the title of "no party," the enactors of this infamous specimen of wicked and corrupt legislation are now asking the people to re-elect them to positions they have disgraced.

Gen. McClellan's Feelings of Duty.

A writer to the Hartford Courant, without regard to the strict rule which ought to regulate the use of private conversations, relates the substance of an interview which he had with Mrs. McClellan, the young and accomplished wife of the General, on a railroad car near Hartford, and details her conversation. The following striking remarks, thus elicited without the idea that they would become public, are worthy of special notice. They indicate the faith of the General in the God who has in his hands all armies, as well as his devoted spirit of self-sacrifice. The writer says:

I remarked to her that at first I felt great confidence in her husband, which afterwards I had, to a certain extent, lost; but that I had, previous to his last success, regained it. She said the only observation had been made by others. I told her I thought the General had not done justice to himself, in not explaining to the public circumstances which looked unfavorable to him. "Do you not think," she said, "that it was more patriotic in him to bear his wrongs in silence, rather than to trouble the Government as some others have done, with demands for investigations and court martial, when the delay caused by them would be injurious to the country?" "The General," she remarked, "when the clouds covering him were of the darkest hue, had faith that God would yet make him an instrument of good to the cause of his country."

I should have myself inexcusable for making public this private conversation, especially in the case of a lady, were it not that General McClellan belongs to the nation more than to her.

Second Battle of Munfordsville.

Surrender of the Place to the Rebels.—The Rebels Seize 4,500 Prisoners, 10 Pieces of Artillery, 4,000 Small Arms, Tents, Camp Equipment, &c.—Who's to Blame?—Prospects of a Battle between Bragg and Buell.—Louisville Safe, and Kentucky Soon to be Cleared of Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29.

Confirmation, full and indisputable, has finally been received of the surrender of Munfordsville to the rebel force under Bragg. The result shows that it required the entire of Bragg's army to bring the gallant Unionists to terms. This is shown from the fact that the surrender was made to Bragg in person, who at once established his headquarters at Munfordsville, and displayed his various divisions and brigades to his prisoners before paroling them, with the evident intention of impressing upon them an exaggerated idea of his strength, which he claims to be 75,000 men, but which, in reality, is known to be 40,000. But, on his own side, he had only 10,000 men. Seventy-five thousand men against four thousand! How much larger the victory shone on the Southern cause!

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MUNFORDSVILLE.

The battle was renewed, as has been commonly known, on Tuesday morning, and was continued throughout the day in rather a desultory manner. The rebels, remembering their experience on Sunday, fought shy. They kept off at a safe distance, using only artillery; to which our artillery responded with good effect. This command of the Federal forces devolved on Col. Dunham, of the 50th Indiana, who succeeded Col. Willer by seniority of commission. The artillery skirmish availed nothing. Colonel Dunham then sent out a small detachment of skirmishers, hoping to draw the enemy up within range of his rifle pits. But this maneuver failed. The rebels had a heavy force of those rifle pits, preferred not approaching them. So the battle amounted to the mere long and short of artillery at a long distance, in which five men of Col. Dunham's command were wounded. How many of the enemy were hurt does not appear. At 5 o'clock this slow and easy battle terminated, the rebels ceasing to fire and Col. Dunham following the example.

During the following night the rebels threw a heavy force of infantry and artillery across the river at Tule Springs, a couple of miles above the Federal position, and under cover of the darkness, planted their guns in earth fortifications thrown up by their infantry on the hills on the north side of the river overlooking the Federal position. Their operations were noticed by our forces during the night, who could distinctly hear and determine what was going on, but had no means of preventing it. So, when morning dawned, the brave Unionists were greeted with a view of a formidable array of batteries directly opposite them, and in such elevated positions that they could play right down into our fortifications.

THE SURRENDER.

There was no alternative left the Federal commander. To resist longer was to have his whole command slaughtered in a short time. Hence it was that he surrendered with so slight a loss on his part. He could do nothing else than surrender. True, he might have fought an hour or two; and in that hour or two he might have killed a few rebels, and had half of his command cut down. But what would have been gained by that? He would have been obliged to retreat in the end, and humanity dictated the sparing of blood.

Thus, through force of circumstances which he could not control, Col. Dunham was compelled to make an unconditional surrender. The surrender carried with it ten pieces of artillery, four thousand five hundred prisoners, with their arms, tents, camp equipment, etc., and the position so much coveted by the rebels.

THE PRISONERS.

Were paroled on the following day, and are now on their march for this city, having been furnished by their captors with four days' rations to stand them on the march.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

A good deal of comment has been made on this surrender. Those who are at all conversant with the circumstances do not consider the comment of the kind which has been made. The reasons vary as to who is to blame. It is conceded that the position, under the circumstances, was one of the most important in Kentucky, and ought to have been held at all hazards. But certainly the key to a southern approach to this city, and so long as it was in Federal possession, Louisville was safe from attack. A great many blame Buell for not reinforcing the position. Buell was about thirty miles away, or within two days' march, and doubtless knew the necessity of strengthening this position. But what could he do? It is true Bragg was not between him and Munfordsville, but he occupied a position on the time of the final attack, to fall upon the flank of any party moving from Buell to Munfordsville. The only way Buell could have reinforced the place was to have moved his whole force up in a body, and in order to this he would have needed Bragg, the very thing that leader wished him to do. As soon as Buell found that Bragg had moved up in force, he moved. He moved on Tuesday for the purpose of giving battle. At the time of the surrender, we are told by paroled prisoners, the rebel camp was in connection. While divisions were being rapidly moved to the rear, officers were flying about hastily, and indications were plain that an attack was expected. This was all Buell could do. He was in no condition to obey his command, but he was prepared, and doubtless did, as soon as he could, offer them battle. But he was good authority for saying that Bragg would not accept his challenge. On the contrary, that way officer is reported to be falling back towards Kirby Smith's position, with a view of joining forces with him before undertaking to cope with the hero of Shiloh.

The fault, if any there be, for not properly strengthening the position at Munfordsville must rest with Major General Gilbert, then commanding at this place, who had a force of twenty-five or thirty thousand men there, and, in fact, subject to his orders. He knows why he did not send a portion of them to reinforce Buell. But he was good wise to make a general engagement at Munfordsville, and, as the result shows, nothing short of a general battle with the whole of Bragg's army could have saved that position. Of all this Gen. Gilbert is the knowing one, and the one to

answer. Certainly no blame can attach to Buell. Had the garrison been strengthened so as to have held out another day, Buell would have been upon the enemy's rear. The rebels would have been in a hornet's nest, and being attacked in his rear, Bragg would have had a hard time of it.

PROSPECTS OF GENERAL BATTLE.

I have no doubt whatever that, before this reaches you, you will have heard by telegraph of a general engagement between Buell and Bragg. Their respective forces are so evenly balanced that it is difficult getting a battle. Neither party is desirous of fighting unless he can secure an advantageous position, and as both can not occupy the best ground and act on the defensive at the same time, no battle can be had until one or the other forces is at his antagonist. From indications noted above, it seems clear that Buell is now about pressing an engagement upon the rebels. Doubtless he has concluded that it is better to fight him at even chances in the open field than to wait until he can join Kirby Smith.

THE SITUATION AT LOUISVILLE.

In the meantime, a very large army is gathering here, which will soon be in condition to fall upon and annihilate the entire rebel force now operating in Kentucky. As yet I am not permitted to speak freely at present, but the Union people of the North may rest satisfied that it is sufficient for all emergencies, and that not only is Louisville now safe, but indeed the entire safe, and in a very short time the last vestige of an armed rebel force will have been driven from the State. As great a punishment awaits these rebels for their invasion of Kentucky as befell Lee's legions in Maryland.

European News.

We copy the following comments upon the American difficulties from the English press:

From the London Herald, Sept. 5.

THE FEDERALISTS WANT A MAN.

Is there a man in the whole country who can fight a battle, plan a campaign, or who owns a commanding talent of any kind, or description? The only answer is in a very expressive silence. Lincoln and Seward, Cameron and Stanton, Beauregard and Phillips, these are your statesmen, your public men, your leaders of opinion. McClellan and Pope, however, are a half-breed. The only man who came back from Tennessee because he could not find Beauregard, who was there all the time, Hunter, terrible over negroes, and Butler, treacherous against women, these and such like are the Generals of the North. It is very unfortunate for them—it is positively disgraceful for us, when we reflect that these people are of our own blood—the extraordinary death of men of mark among the Northern Americans. It is better to wait until Providence shall send them a great man—endowed with the elementary qualities that are essential for success. The fact must somehow be explained, that the Government and the statesmen of the South are so pre-eminent in soldierly and statesmanlike qualities. Lee and Beauregard, Jackson and Johnston, are men whose very names are a terror to the Northern Union. It is acknowledged that the most indisputable judgment of men in distant lands. A few days since a quarter of a million of persons turned out in the streets of New York to welcome with rapturous acclaim an insignificant Irishman, who is only known to the majority of the people as the man who was captured at Ball Run because he could not run away fast enough. This very absurd person is so pulled up by his reputation that he makes a speech to the mob, promising that as soon as the present military situation is settled, he will go to Ireland. Of course, in such a case, we should hardly think it necessary to turn out a file of policemen to receive him, and his army, and the functions of the law, when mustered, would have to confine their investigations to the neighboring cabbage gardens. This is beside the mark. We only wish to observe what a death of leading men, what a perfect famine of heroes must there be in New York, when 250,000 men can wave their hats, and shout themselves hoarse all day—for what?—for an inferior of the name of Corcoran.

JEFF. DAVIS'S CAUSE BETTER THAN THAT OF WASHINGTON.

Truly Jefferson Davis is a great man. His tragedy is a better one and a fairer one than that of Washington. He represents the cause of eight millions in the Confederate States as Washington did that of three millions of the colonists, and we cannot doubt his success. The terms of his address to the Confederate Congress, when it re-assembled on the 18th ult. at Richmond, are not bombast and exulting, such as we might have thought excusable after so many unbroken triumphs, but dignified and worthy of the occasion.

THE OMBAS OF THE BRITISH BANKERS AND STOCK JOBBERS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

[From the London Economist.]

The sacrifice of life as well as of property in this American rebellion, thus far, has been tremendous, and unequalled in the history of the bloodiest European wars. Of the 550,000 or 600,000 men who had been raised by the Federals since the commencement of the conflict, it seems certain that 250,000 have disappeared; and if we make every allowance for the number of men who are now being recruited, the number of men who have been killed or disabled must be at least 100,000. The number of men who have been killed or disabled must be at least 100,000. The number of men who have been killed or disabled must be at least 100,000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN A. BEAL as an independent Constitutional Union candidate for Common Pleas Judge for the Twelfth District.

Special Notice.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those who have an increase of fatness from any reason, objectionable, the undersigned has a remedy which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this remedy is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half-pint bottles and sold very extensively at the exorbitant price of \$1.00 per bottle, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug-store, of 50 cents per bottle. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent by post for the price of \$1.00 per bottle, by Dr. J. C. DEVEREAUX, 112-22-24th St., New York, N.Y.

WANTED.

FOR Hired \$500—Cavalry Horses, to be delivered within six (6) days at the Government Stable in this city, for which the highest price in cash will be paid. CHAS. W. HALL, Exchange Stables.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

CITY TAXES given due the 1st day of Sept. 1862, are hereby given due, and the date for the payment of the same is hereby fixed for the 1st day of Oct. 1862. J. C. ENGLISH, City Treas.

the North—what reason is there to believe that it would bring any material accession of strength to the one party or any effective mischief to the other? The answer is, "There is no reason for which we have never seen a title of evidence, and which the whole history of the war has contradicted. For an emancipation proclamation to do either the good or harm expected from it, the slaves must be in a chronic state of readiness to rise upon their masters, or at least to throw off the yoke and strike work in a body. They must hate the Confederates and love the Northerners. Why should they do this? What evidence have we that they do either? Under no circumstances could an abolition party be very telling, except where the Federal arms had penetrated, and were at hand to protect and to use those whom they had set free. What indications do we see that, even in these parts, the slaves would be willing and prompt allies of the Unionists? When have they kept the Federal well informed of the movements and vicissitudes of their foes? They have been for some months in possession of New Orleans; do we hear that the negroes from all the adjacent plantations have flocked to him in crowds to contest his power? Is there in fact any grounds for assuming that, as a body, the negroes would prefer being their own masters with Northern treatment to being cared for and occasionally maltreated by their Confederate owners? Must they not, indeed, be in a chronic change in the whole tone of the Federalists regarding them, before the transfer could be effected to be welcome to them?

Our conviction is very strong that the South-owners will never yield, that the Northerners will never submit them, that no emancipation policy will materially influence the result, but that in their present state of mutual expectation they will prey upon each other's, while for an indefinite period, unless those who are aggrieved and assuaged by the terrible spectacle step in to separate and pacify the infuriated gladiators, whose virtues and vices alike add inveteracy and intensity to the strife.

The Emancipation Proclamation.

Two days ago the President was wonderfully strong in the confidence of the country, and the cause of his military conduct of the war, for, in the opinion of all men, that had been disastrous, but because he had steadily manifested an apparently inflexible determination to adhere faithfully to the Constitution, the political management of the war and in the general administration of the Government. It was the merit of this adherence that, in the minds of all good and right-thinking men, covered his multitude of sins in the military conduct of the war. So long as he seemed to be fast anchored to the Constitution, good and right thinking men never ceased to hope and believe that experience would teach him to correct any error, or to make any necessary change in his policy. The President's conduct of the war, and the general administration of the Government, was the merit of this adherence that, in the minds of all good and right-thinking men, covered his multitude of sins in the military conduct of the war. So long as he seemed to be fast anchored to the Constitution, good and right thinking men never ceased to hope and believe that experience would teach him to correct any error, or to make any necessary change in his policy. The President's conduct of the war, and the general administration of the Government, was the merit of this adherence that, in the minds of all good and right-thinking men, covered his multitude of sins in the military conduct of the war. So long as he seemed to be fast anchored to the Constitution, good and right thinking men never ceased to hope and believe that experience would teach him to correct any error, or to make any necessary change in his policy. 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